Situational Awareness



A Field Perspective

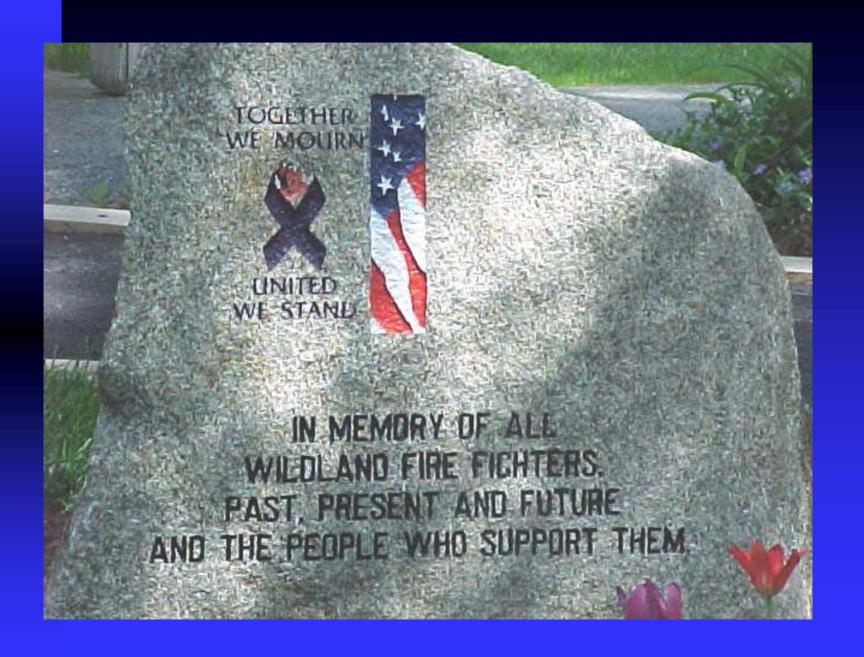
Objective:

To discuss the mindset of being aware of your situation and surroundings,

in the present and

at different scales

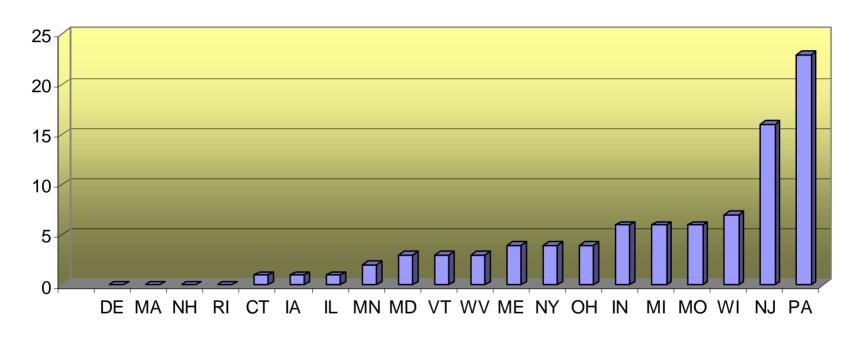
in relation to safety



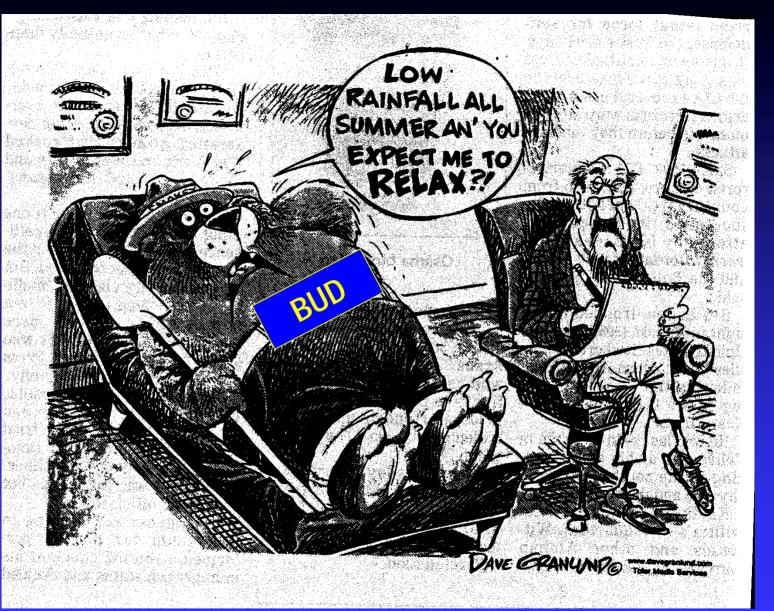


Wildland Firefighter Fatalities in the Eastern Area





Source: NIFC-http://www.nifc.gov/reports/



USDA Forest Service

Caring for the land and serving people





XXXXXXXX

Fire & Aviation Management

National Fire Plan

Aviation

Aviation Safety Center

Communications

Contracting

Fire Applications (Software)

Fire Management

Fire Management Today

Fire Science

Fire Use

Links

News & Information

Partners

People in Fire

Prevention & Education

Publications

Tools & Technology

Training

WFSA

Wildland Fire Safety



Eight Principles of Safety

- People are the most critical element of the safety program.
- Our goal is to prevent all injuries, illnesses and accidents.
- Management has leadership responsibility and accountability for preventing injuries, illnesses, and accidents.
- Safety is a condition of employment.
 The workforce must be provided continuous training to work safely.

- Regular oversight and monitoring of safety Our contractors and cooperators will meet safety standards.
- performance are important and needed.
- Identified safety deficiencies will be corrected immediately.
- Safety extends beyond the job to be part of every person's life.

http://www.fs.fed.us/fire/safety/index.html



9

What's New in Safety?

Firefighter Travel Safety Advisory

Hazard Tree Safety Initiative

Directory

- ·10 & 18
- Alerts/Advisories
- Code of Federal Regulations
- FS Directives

- Fire Shelter Information
- Fitness
- Health & Safety Handbook (6709.11)
- Health & Safety Reports
- Historical Wildland Firefighter Fatalities Report
- Investigations
- Briefing Paper & Interim Directives
- Job Hazard Analysis
- Reference Material
- Related Link
- SAFENET
- Training
- Lessons from the Thirtymile Fire
- Work Capacity Information





New 10 Standard Fire Orders Adopted by the NWCG (February 2003)

The NWCG Safety and Health Working Team Introduces New Emergency Incident Driving Policies (February 2003)

Annual Wildland Fire Safety Refresher Training: Web site that provides an interagency centralized resource for instructors of refresher training.

Six Minutes for Safety: An interagency safety initiative that addresses high-risk situations that historically get firefighters in trouble.





Purpose of Web Site:

•Provide a one-stop-shopping resource for refresher training instructors. This site offers guidance, agency policies, emerging issues, training materials and topics to assist instructors from all wildland fire agencies in preparing to teach annual refresher training.

Training Goals

- •Provide fireline personnel with opportunities to refresh their skills in applying the risk management process and rules of engagement to recognize and mitigate hazards in their work environment.
- •Provide updates on current issues for the upcoming fire season.
- •Review fire shelter considerations and facilitate "hands on" fire shelter inspections and shelter deployment practice.

What's New for 2003



National Emphasis
Topic: Driving
Safety



New Fire Shelter Design



Thirtymile Fire



Revised 10 Standard Fire



Work/Rest Guidelines



Fireline Safety Refresher Training Video



Featured Web Sites

http://www.nifc.gov/safety_study/annual-refresh/

The Wildland Fire Lessons Learned Genter

Knowledge management is getting the right information to the right people at the right time.

Hot Tips

The latest in innovative tactics, technologies and new approaches that work in both the classroom and the field.

<u>The Winning Series</u> Find out about fuels, strategy, tactics, special safety and logistical concerns to improve your performance in different parts of the country.

After Incident Reports (AIR) Complete an AIR from your incident experiences by describing both your successes and challenges, especially the lessons learned or best practices that others can use. View recent AIR's submitted.

<u>The Learning Curve</u> Recent lessons learned and best practices from the field, collected and summarized from After Incident Reports.

Scratchline Newsletter

Your quarterly newsletter featuring lessons learned and best practices from all sizes and types of incidents.

Center Library

A growing collection of articles, periodicals, reviews and papers on wildland fire topics. Includes lessons learned, best practices and wildland fire curriculum source material for instructors.

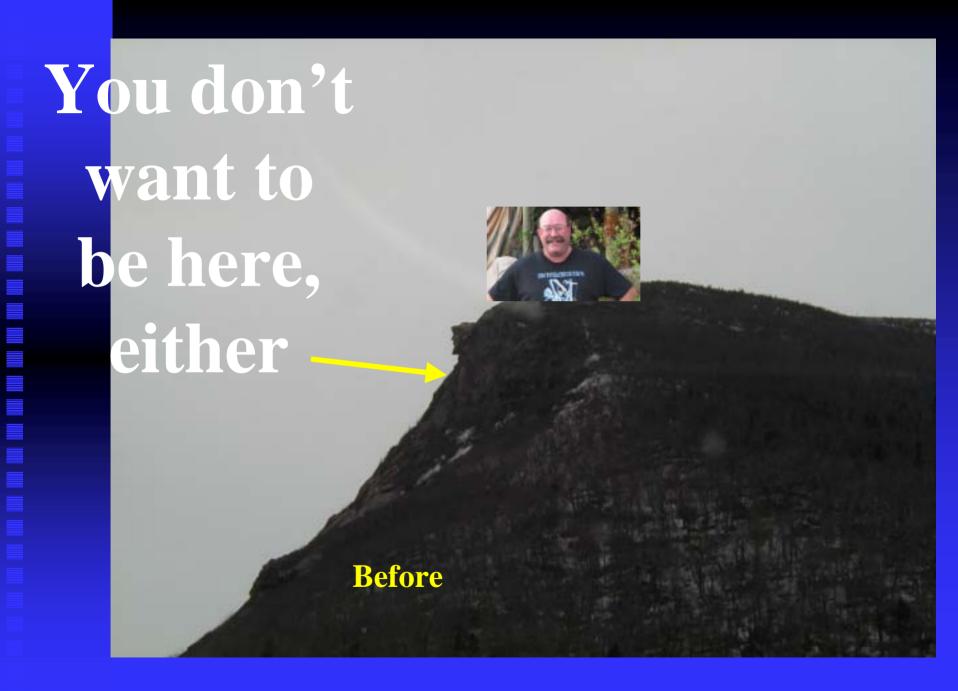


Analogies Examples Circumstances

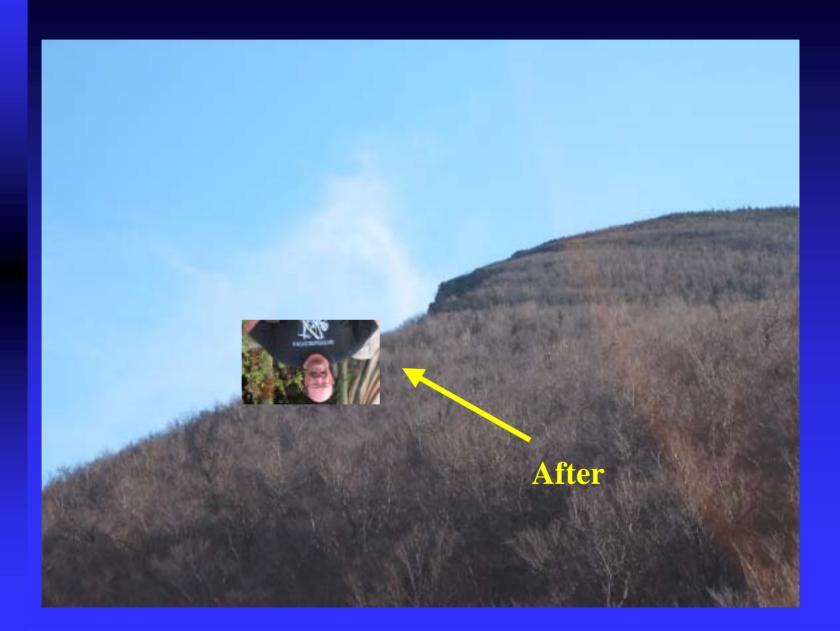
You don't want to be here







The Old Man in the Mountain (NH)



Non-fire incidents







Sanitation truck blockage of Pier 90 access

Ground Zero



Ground Zero



Ground Zero



Coast Guard security at end of Pier 90 – Hudson River

Work/Rest Role Models

Situations that shout watch out

You feel like taking a nap on the fireline



You feel like taking a nap at a NFFS meeting



The NWCG Safety and Health Working Team Introduces New Emergency Incident Driving

Policies



The same message may be expressed in different ways



Individual Safety Initiative

To turn the three-year trend of increasing mishaps around, we need "all eyes" searching to identify and eliminate unnecessary risks. Time permitting; risks should be identified to the appropriate supervisory level. If there is no time to report the risk, each employee is expected to act in the interest of safety, even if it means temporarily suspending on ongoing operation. If you see something, say something and if you need to act, do so.



USFS AVIATION OPERATIONS PLAN-2003



CONNECTICUT DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION





















New Hampshire Division of Forests and Lands

MAINE FOREST SERVICE Maine Department of Conservation





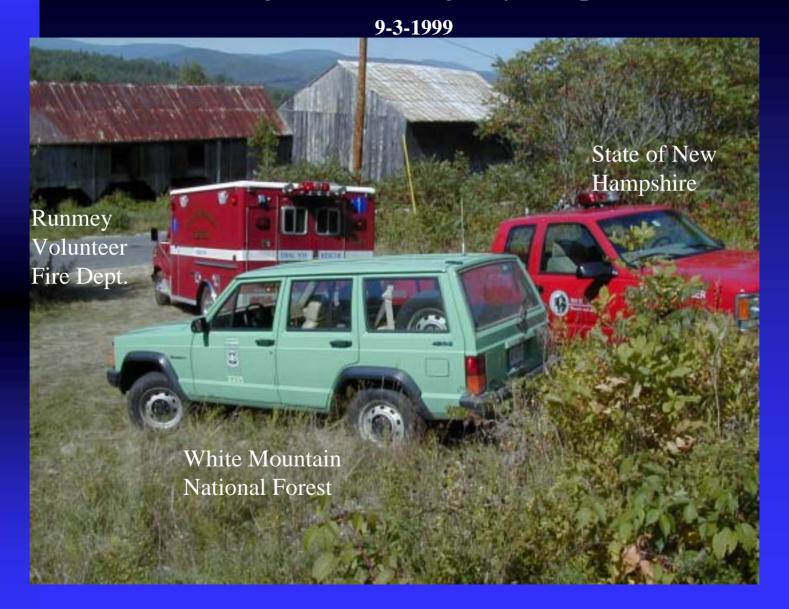




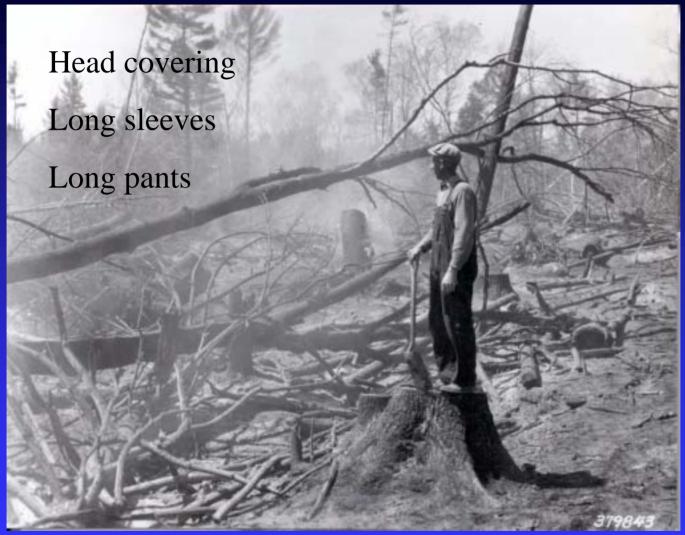
State of Rhode Island

Department of Environmental Management

Bald Ledge Fire: Interagency Cooperation



Historical Use of Personal Protective Equipment on the White Mountain NF

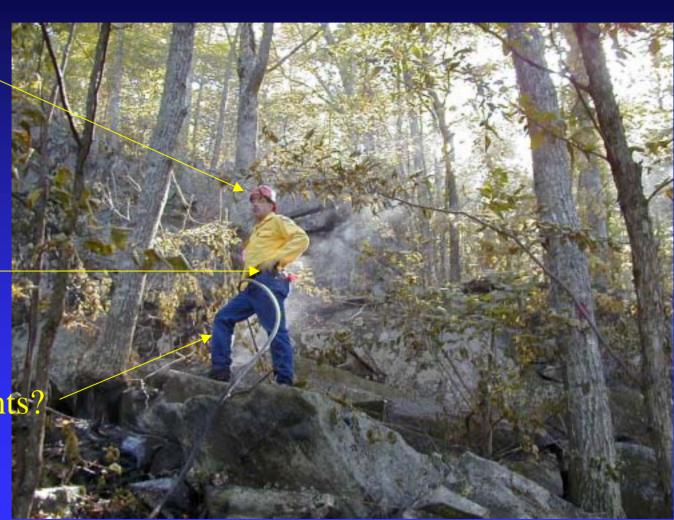


Bald Ledge Fire: Progress in the use of personal protective equipment over the last 70 years?

Eye protection?

Leather gloves?

Nomex pants?



The Lawn Guyland Experience

(Long Island, NY)
Circa 1995 a.d.







Sunrise Highway

Housing Complex



Has progress been made on LI since the 1995 fires?

Fire Management Plan (Final July 1998)

Prescribed fire program

Increased NYS Ranger Staff

Wildfire Training Academy

New agreements and partnerships

FTS Weather Stations



2000-2003: 258 Acres

Recognition and acceptance of responsibilities

And greatly increased Situational Awareness

Ralph Scarpino becoming situationally aware of his tracked vehicle prior to a rx burn in Connecticut



Prescribed fire in Connecticut -2003



Hazardous fuels mitigation - Massachusetts

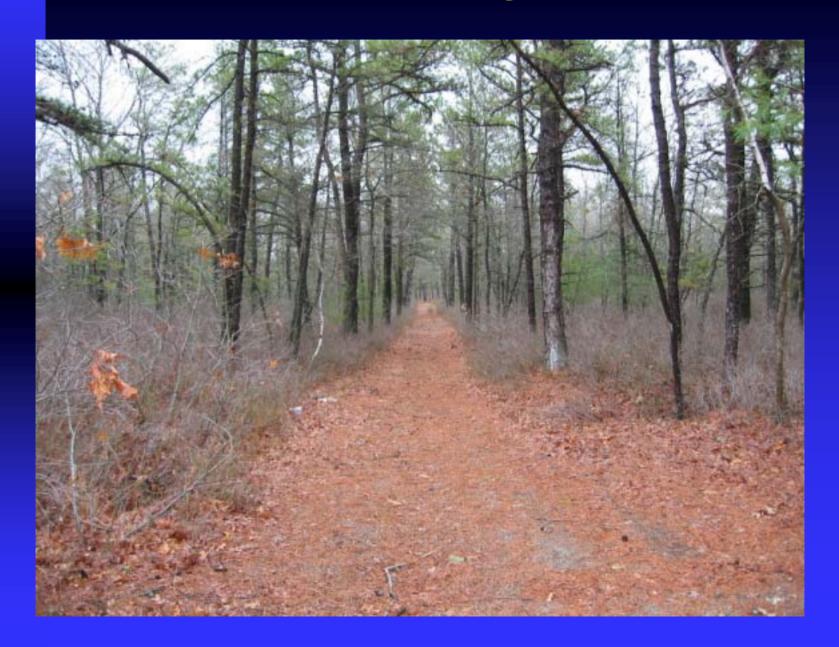




Myles Standish State Forest - MA



Before hazard mitigation



After hazard mitigation



Not Situationaly Aware



Ossipee Pine Barrens, New Hampshire











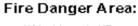


Pocket Cards

Fire Fighter Pocket Cards are published to promote safety. The cards are graphic images displaying historical weather patterns for a given area. The cards are meant to be printed and used in conjunction with daily observed and forecasted weather and indices

See http://famweb.nwcg.gov/pocketcards/ for a listing of other National Forest pocket cards that can be viewed and downloaded.

FIRE DANGER -- White Mountain National Forest Maximum, Average, and 90th Percentile 10 Apr May June July Aug Sept Oct Nov



- White Mountain NF
- · Oxford County, Maine
- Carroll, Grafton, Coos, NH

Fire Danger Interpretation:



EXTREME -- Use extreme caution

(Caution) -- Watch for change

Moderate -- Lower Potential, but always be aware

Maximum -- Highest Burning Index by day

for 1981 - 2001 Average -- shows peak fire season

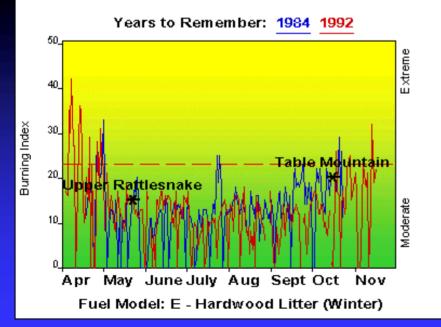
90th Percentile -- Only 10% of the days from 1981 - 2001

had an Burning Index above 23

Local Thresholds - Watch out: Combinations

of any of these factors can greatly increase fire behavior: 20' Wind Speed over 15 mph, RH less than 35%.

Temperature over 80, 1000-Hour Fuel Moisture less than 18



Remember what Fire Danger tells you:

- Burning Index gives day-to-day fluctuations calculated from 2 pm temperature, humidity, wind, daily temperature & rh ranges, and precip duration.
- √Wind is part of BI calculation.
- √ Watch local conditions and variations across the landscape -- Fuel, Weather, Topography.
- ✓ Listen to weather forecasts -- especially WIND.

Past Experience:

Most Spring and Fall fires burn in grass or leaves.

Most Summer fires burn in conifer stands in the duff layer.

Thermal Belt conditions can allow fires to burn actively at night.

Historic Fires:

1903: 85,000 acres in the White Mountains including four fires over 10,000 acres.

1947: 220,000 acres in Bar Harbor and York County, Maine fires (October 23)

1957: 13,000 acres in Sanford, Maine (May 8)

1984: 106 acres in Bartlett, NH (Table Mountain, October 16)

Developed by NAGFDR--National Advisory Group for Fire Danger Rating

Job Hazard Analysis

The purpose of a job hazard analysis is to ensure potential hazards, related to a specific project or activity, are anticipated and abated prior to beginning work

Prescribed Fire

Fire Suppression with hand tools/engines

Work Capacity Test

(examples in NEF Fire Management Plan)



http://www.fs.fed.us/r1/people/jha/jha_index_www.html



Top of Mt. Washington, NH

6,288

Hazard

Mitigation

Maintain your perspective



Situational Awareness in Minnesota



